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[a30-1]

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed communications will be inserted.

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BIRTHS.

At "Ardehah," The Peak, Hongkong, the wife of R. U. Edwards, of a daughter. On June 6th, at "Aberholwyn," Peak Road, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Worobsky, a daughter.

DEATH.

At Melbourne, on May 24th, LANGFORD PURCELL.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The Medical Nursing Staff of the Government Civil Hospital desire to thank the many friends who have expressed their sympathy and sent flowers on the death of Miss BAKER. Her home friends will be most grateful for the respect shown to her memory.

8017

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUE ROAD C
HONGKONG OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 8th, 1911.

ON the eve of the meeting of the Imperial Conference in London it was only natural that the thoughts of the subjects of the Empire should be turned towards Imperial matters—that they should, as it were, take a look backwards and try to form a conception of what meaning was to be attached to the vast sovereignty attained. Whatever the reason may be, it is certain that during the weeks preceding the meeting of the Conference the English reviews and journals contained many articles wherein the writers endeavoured to bring together the threads of Empire and catch as a whole the vast assortment of races and interests which go to make it what it is. Speaking generally, the attempts were not very successful—not by any lack of ability on the part of the writers, but simply because the Empire only exists within a very elastic meaning of the term. Perhaps it may be said that the only sense in which it can be ranked

as an Empire is by reason of the countries comprising it being brought together under one ruler. They all acknowledge the kingship, which, in itself, is a very strong bond. In acknowledging the kingship they also acknowledge, though to a less degree, the kingly rights vested in those pro-Consuls who go out from England to the Dominions to administer them in the name of the King. The rights vested in these pro-Consuls, however, do not give them such authority as to make them supreme. Speaking generally, it may be said that the Dominions themselves exercise a powerful control in the selection of their governors, and that in certain cases public feeling might be strong enough to force the recall of one who had run counter to popular causes. If the unity of the Empire, starting supreme with the kingship, has already weakened where the kingship's representatives are concerned, what shall be said of such unity when affairs of State are considered? It is now pretty well recognised as an historical fact that after the loss of the North American Colonies down to within comparatively recent years, the policy of the British Government towards the Colonies was one of drift. Such a word as "Empire" was unknown, and if some of the Colonies had taken it into their heads to cut themselves adrift from Great Britain and had had the strength of arms to carry out their plan, many people—politicians and statesmen included—would have shrugged their shoulders and suggested that it was not such a bad thing for Great Britain after all. It is hardly surprising that under these circumstances the relations between Great Britain and her Colonies should remain to this day of the very vaguest character. In matters of defence, trade and commerce, and constitutional obligations there is no agreement at all. Should Great Britain be at war any assistance from the Dominions is purely voluntary. It is only the other day that a Dominion fleet was talked about, and the Imperial Conference itself is but a thing of yesterday. In matters of trade there is no general policy. The Dominions can and do discriminate Great Britain; they can form treaties with foreign countries, including tariff arrangements which may or may not injuriously affect Great Britain, and in numerous ways they have so complete an autonomy that a Canadian or an Australian may find himself on visiting England in a foreign country, with different laws, different institutions and different privileges. Only a few years ago it was possible for a man to form a perfectly legal marriage in the Colonies and on visiting England find his wife had no status and his children were illegitimate. In Australia no British ship can engage in the coasting trade, and in New Zealand a suffragette can vote with perfect safety. The so-called unity of the British Empire is, in fact, a unity of sentiment which has so far attained very little practical expression. It resembles faintly the bond uniting the United States of North America, so far as the autonomy of the different States is concerned, but it is infinitely weaker in so far as there is no central authority, except the kingship, to bind the States together. The authority of the kingship, moreover, is but small, for although there is a nominal right of veto it is seldom used. It possesses the same value as the right of veto over Bills passed by the British Parliament. Whether the present conditions under which the British Empire is kept together are the best possible or not is another question. Considering that in United South Africa another Dominion has been created on exactly the same lines, presumably statesmen view the arrangement with favour. But apart from that it is always advisable to put aside sentiment and look facts straight in the face once in a while, so that an unprejudiced opinion may be formed. The Dominions have now come of age, we are told, and if coming of age means assuming the responsibilities of life, then presumably a change in the attitude of the respective components of the British Empire towards each other is signified. But coming of age also very often means a breaking of the parental leading strings; but in the present case it may rather be said there is a growth of the Imperial sense—a new feeling of solidarity, which, in spite of conflicting interests, may in time develop to form a nucleus for a more extensive solidarity among the world's nations in time to come.

His Excellency Major-General Anderson O.B. on his return from Manila has resumed the command of the troops.

Mr. T. Folkes Claxton, Director of the Royal Astronomical Observatory, Mauritius, has been appointed Director-Designate of the Hongkong Observatory, not chief assistant, as stated in our yesterday's issue.

Mr. W. D. Barnes, Colonial Secretary, arrived in the Colony from Home yesterday to take up his appointment. Mr. Barnes was met on arrival by Capt. Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C., and Mr. Clementi.

Ten cases of plague occurred in the Colony during the day ended at noon yesterday. All were Chinese. Five were returned as dead. The cases for the year now total 92.

A Chinese jeweller of No. 10, Queen's Road Central reported to the police that one of his folkies has departed with jewellery to the value of \$25.

On Wednesday the dead body of a Chinese male, aged about 16, was found on Chatham Road, Kowloon, near the railway line. There are no indications of foul play.

For stealing half a pound of butter from the Military Hospital Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced a coolie to six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

On Tuesday three Chinese attacked a countryman and attempted to rob him on Stanley Road near the Wengneichong reservoir. The victim's cries of "save life" brought the police to his aid, and one of the alleged assailants was arrested.

General Vomander, Russian Inspector-General of Engineers, recently left Europe for the Far East on a tour of inspection. He will join General Sukhomlinoff, the Minister of War, at Vladivostok, where important conferences will be held.

Dr. Petrie, of the Lister Institute, who represented Great Britain at the Plague Conference at Mukden, has been visiting Manila and arrived in Hongkong on Monday. He left by the Nikko Maru yesterday for Japan, whence he will proceed home via Canada.

Reuter's Telegram Co., Ltd., has just paid a final dividend of 2½ per cent. for the year 1910, making a total distribution for the year, free of income tax, of 5 per cent. The report states that the banking business on which the Company in 1908 decided to embark was inaugurated last year.

A Chinese, who was arrested at 350, Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, was charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with being in possession of 40 counterfeit twenty-cent pieces. The offence was proved, and defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$150, in default three months' imprisonment.

As a sequel to the dinner recently held at a house in Aberdeen Street at which a number of Chinese were poisoned, a shop coolie and an ice-cream vendor were charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with administering stupefying drugs. The hearing of the charge was adjourned.

The Yokohama Office of the C.P.R. is in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. *Montague*, sent at 1 a.m. on Wednesday, 7th June when the vessel was 754 miles distant from Japan, advising all well, and that the Commander expects to reach Yokohama on Friday the 9th June, at noon.

A telegram in a Singapore contemporary states that "a resolution proposing that the Military Contribution for Hongkong be fixed at \$1,000 a year was defeated in Legislative Council by only one vote." This is not the case exactly. The Unofficial Members were prepared to pay a million a year; a thousand is nothing to them.

Another armed robbery has been reported to the police. While a trading junk was lying at anchor near Leung Kiu Tan a fishing boat ran alongside, and four men, armed with revolvers, jumped aboard and covered the crew. The junkmen were driven below, secured, and the junk was ransacked, and clothing and money to the value of \$270 carried off by the robbers.

"One by one, slowly but none the less surely," says a letter from Russia, "things old and venerable are pushed aside, destroyed or disregarded by trade, progress and other relentless instruments of change. The latest is the attack on the Asiatic caravan, by means of which the best tea has been brought from China, packed in air-tight metallic containers, across the Great Gobi Desert of Central Asia to Russia, crossing on route three ranges of high mountains. This picturesque transportation system will soon give way before the automobile. A line, running at regular intervals, has already been established and two weeks' time is out off, while the tea is better because of the shortened time of exposure."

While the water police launch was patrolling the harbour in the vicinity of West Point on Tuesday morning a man was observed on the frigate carrying two large bags of raw cotton. A Chinese policeman was landed to accost this man, but as soon as the latter saw him he dropped his burden and ran away. Shortly afterwards another man approached, and is alleged to have offered the policeman a dollar and told him not to worry. This man was taken in charge and appeared before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday on charges of being in unlawful possession and of offering a bribe. His Worship, after hearing the evidence, imposed a fine of \$25, or one month's imprisonment on each count.

MARRIAGE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

At St. John's Cathedral yesterday Miss Ethel Potts, daughter of Mr. W. Hutton Potts, was married to Lieut. George Hall Bowdley of the U.S.S. *Wilmington*. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson. The bride, who looked charming in a creation of white lace and a picture hat of white felt trimmed with ostrich plumes, was given away by her father. Miss Gaelie Potts was the bridesmaid, while Lieut. Eastman of the *Wilmington* acted as best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, and later in the day the happy couple embarked on the s.s. *Nikko Maru* for Japan, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

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HOSPITAL TRAGEDY IN JAPAN.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Tokyo, June 7th.

Diplomatic negotiations are in progress between Tokyo and Washington with reference to an American seaman from the cruiser "Albany," who is being held in the U.S. Naval Hospital at Yokohama for killing a comrade in hospital on Sunday.

A question of jurisdiction has arisen, the Authorities maintaining that the accused should be surrendered to the Japanese Courts.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

FURTHER FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, June 7th.

A message from Tangier states that General Moinier's column, while operating round Fez, was attacked at Raselma on the 2nd instant by swarms of Moorish horsemen, who charged in the face of a heavy rifle and mitrailleuse fire to within a hundred yards of the French lines, and only retired when they were decimated.

The fight lasted eight hours, and the French had a surgeon-major and three legionaries killed and thirteen wounded.

The Moorish loss was heavy.

EXPULSION OF GERMAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, June 7th.

It is reported from Berlin that the German Legation at Tangier has been instructed to investigate the circumstances of the expulsion from Debdn by the French of the expedition representing Mannesmann mining interests.

RENEWED CHAMPAGNE RIOTING.

LONDON, June 7th.

A decision of the Council of State in France, whereby Aube champagne was to be described officially as "champagne of the second zone," has caused renewed rioting.

RESTORING ORDER IN MEXICO.

LONDON, June 7th.

American correspondents report that the Provisional Government is adopting repressive measures to ensure complete surrender.

The Governor of a town was shot for refusing to surrender, and twenty-eight persons met a similar fate in another district.

[FROM THE "JUI."]

TREATIES OF ARBITRATION.

PRESIDENT TAFT ON JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

Washington, May 25th.

President Taft to-day said he hoped that Japan would be in a position to conclude a general Treaty of Arbitration with America on the same lines as the arbitration Treaties between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and France.

The President was deeply gratified at the newspaper reports from Tokyo that the Japanese Government was in favour of such a Treaty. "He was convinced," he said, "that the conclusion of a general Treaty of Arbitration was the surest method of extinguishing for ever the frequently spread rumours of disputes between Japan and America."

No formal steps have yet been taken in the negotiation for the above Treaty, but if any overtures for a conference in connection with the question are made by Japan they will be cordially welcomed by President Taft.

The Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has been established with a capital of Tcs. 500,000 in shares of Tcs. 100, to run boats on the rivers of Siam.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, June 7th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS FERGUSON).

ALLEGED BREACH OF COVENANT.

The hearing of the action was continued in which Frederick Reichmann of the Grand Hotel sued Mrs. Mary Ushmann for damages for breach of covenant and sought for an injunction restraining her from carrying on the business of a hotel keeper at the Station Hotel, Kowloon. Mr. Eldon Potter, for the plaintiff, quoted authorities on the two points raised by his Lordship, the first one being the granting of an injunction though there might be no damages, and the second one as to whether a covenant was void as being too wide. Proceeding, he said that what the parties contemplated in this case was a restriction in the area the Colony in which trading was carried on. He did not think that the top of Lantau was contemplated, although that was within the Colony, nor was Lamma Island contemplated.

His Lordship—Your argument goes to that extent? Mr. Potter—No, my Lord. I submit you have to consider the circumstances and find if it is reasonable.

His Lordship—It works back to what I suggested yesterday, that you don't so much look at the strict interpretation of the covenant as to whether the application of the covenant is reasonable.

Mr. Potter—You first construe the contract as to what its exact nature is, and having construed it you find it means so and so and then ask yourself if it is reasonable.

His Lordship—No, no. The question should be, is the application which you wish to make reasonable?

Mr. Potter—I don't think the cases show anything like that.

His Lordship—Supposing an hotel had been opened at Tai-po instead of Kowloon, it would be manifest that there would be no damage, yet the plaintiff may desire to enforce this covenant strictly, not so much from actual trade rivalry but because he wanted to keep that person out of the hotel business.

Mr. Potter—Exactly. I will show you cases where men have been restrained from business in areas which on the face of them seemed unreasonable.

Counsel dealt at length with cases showing that the judges had not considered whether the contracts made were or were not unreasonable. They construed the contracts strictly.

His Lordship remarked that it could not be contemplated that a hotel in Kowloon would compete with one in Hongkong. To go to Kowloon one had to upset one's arrangements, and to go a journey by tempestuous seas at times.

Mr. Potter said that if a hotel was established at Kowloon it did not rely on the residents of Kowloon, but would cater for the traffic coming to the Colony. In these circumstances it could not be said that such a hotel did not compete with one in Victoria. People landing at Kowloon would naturally proceed to the hotel on that side.

Plaintiff then gave evidence. In October, 1909, he and his father-in-law came from Australia to Hongkong. Prior to that a cable had been sent to defendant to ascertain if the hotel was for sale, and when they landed they proceeded to the hotel. They agreed to \$30,000 for the good-will and paid also \$6,000 for furniture, wines, etc. Before agreeing to purchase, he went through the books with defendant. She catered mostly for the German community. He knew this from the books. She represented that being a German plaintiff might hope to secure the continuance of that trade. He agreed to take over the hotel, and it was arranged that Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist should represent both parties. He went over to the solicitors' office and had a covenant put in the draft assignment. The covenant was explained to Mrs. Ushmann, and she objected to it when she learned that it would restrain her from carrying on similar business in the Colony.

Mr. Pollock objected to what was said on that occasion being accepted as evidence. Witness stated that in his opinion the Station Hotel competed with his own hotel. People who resided in Kowloon used to come to his hotel for dinner and remain till 10 or 11 o'clock, but since the Station Hotel had been opened they went there instead of going to Hongkong. He gave the names of seven or eight people who had given over coming to Hongkong and mentioned that German officers did not come to his place as they did before the Station Hotel was opened.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock—The letter was drafted after the assignment was signed. Mr. Bovis said the letter might as well be put in the waste-paper basket. Mrs. Ushmann was not within hearing at the time. When he signed the letter he considered it was mere waste paper. Mr. Crow, his father-in-law, read the letter before witness signed it. He was averse to witness signing it until Mr. Bovis stated that the letter might as well be put in the waste-paper basket. It would pacify Mrs. Ushmann. He did not take from his books the list of names of men who were not coming to his hotel. He jotted them down from memory. In the case of the first-named he could not say how much damage he had suffered—probably about \$100 a month during the last few months. Mrs. Ushmann had taken her books and he could not compare them with his present takings.

How do you fix your loss?—Since the Station Hotel was started.

And that will appear in your books?—Yes. By the Court—I suppose it is the existence of the Station Hotel which draws your customers away?—Yes.

Would it draw them away whether Mrs. Ushmann was there or not?—The Kowloon Hotel was there a long time and it did not draw my customers away.

You attribute the loss of customers to Mrs. Ushmann taking the Station Hotel?—Yes.

Mr. John Lenn, architect, spoke to carrying out work for Mr. Ushmann on the Station Hotel. He submitted the plans to Mr. and Mrs. Ushmann, who approved of them. It was not suggested in conversation that Mr. Ushmann was the sole owner of the hotel. He received instructions from both.

Would the Station Hotel compete with a hotel in Hongkong?—In my opinion it would, if conducted by somebody who had conducted a hotel in Hongkong.

His Lordship—Have you watched the hotel? Witness—No, it is simply my opinion. I know people have gone from the Kowloon Hotel to the Station Hotel.

Cross-examined—Have you known of people going from Hongkong to Kowloon?—Yes.

It is not usual?—Yes.

His Lordship—I suppose they come for a change? Witness—Yes.

Mr. Pollock—Who was to pay for this work at the Station Hotel? Witness—The landlord two-thirds and the tenant one-third.

It fell through?—Yes on account of Mrs. Ushmann's instructions. The landlord thought it was extravagant and would have nothing to do with it.

The hearing was adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS."]—7th June.

SIR,—The letter on this subject published in your issue of this morning was evidently written in answer to one which was addressed by me to the Colonial Secretary on Friday last, after I had ascertained to what His Excellency the Governor referred in his reported statement that "the labels on the tins appeared to him to be a deliberate fraud." My object in so writing was not to make it appear that my Counsel and myself were suffering from mental aberration in producing for the inspection of the Legislative Council wrappers which are now said to bear fraudulent wording, but it was to point out that, in their desire to prevent the possibility of deception, my clients (a British firm of long standing, and of hitherto undoubted integrity) had caused to be translated into Chinese the statement on the labels that the milk was machine-skimmed, and that they have always been under the full impression that such was the plain meaning of the Chinese characters. I stated in my letter to the Colonial Secretary that I was so instructed by my clients, and that the translation of the words given to me by my own Chinese interpreters was that "the best part of the yellow cow's milk had been taken away by machinery." I further stated my absolute conviction (which I may mention is based on an intimate knowledge during the last 25 years, of the high character borne by the head of the British firm in question) that the possibility had never occurred to my clients that the Chinese words could be construed as meaning that the tins contained the pure milk of a yellow cow which had been milked by machinery. There is invariably extreme difficulty in translating an English sentence into Chinese in such a way as to prevent it from being misconstrued, and I believe that in the present instance no two persons have given precisely the same translation into English of the Chinese words on the wrappers complained of.

But whatever may be the correct translation, the fact remains that, so far from their having been used with intent to deceive, they were placed on the wrappers with a directly opposite intent; and for an honest purpose.—Yours faithfully,

C. D. WILKINSON.

THE S.S. "EASTERN."

Circular Quay, Sydney, was to be revisited on May 9th for the first time since the latter part of February by the E. and A. Company's steamer *Eastern*, which during the interval has been in Mort's Dock undergoing extensive repairs. She is now practically a new ship. The Company, regardless of the expense, has placed this popular vessel in a thoroughly sea-worthy condition, and made many improvements which the travelling public will appreciate. She has had a number of new plates put in her bottom, and her rolling cheeks have been made perfect. Speed and comfort, with movement reduced to a minimum, are assured. The vessel's first outward voyage will be to Melbourne, but Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co. are already notifying the resumption of the regular service by this vessel to Manila, China, and Japan.

LORD KITCHENER.

INSPECTOR-GENERALSHIP REVOKED.

It is understood that the post of Inspector-General of the Forces, which will be vacated in the autumn by Sir John French, has been offered to Lord Kitchener, but that Lord Kitchener, who has been his way to accept the appointment, which is, of course, one wholly subordinate to the Army Council. When the Duke of Connaught was Inspector-General, it was an open secret that his reports were seldom asked on. It is not likely that Lord Kitchener would allow himself to be placed in a similarly false position.—Daily Express.

LICENSING BOARD.

LICENCE OF GLOBE HOTEL TRANSFERRED.

A meeting of members of the Licensing Board was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown presided, and there were also present—Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson and Messrs. R. Hancock, A. Mackenzie, D. W. Craddock and A. Shelton Hooper.

The business was to consider an application from Adolph Weingarten for the transfer to him from E. F. Zollmeyer of the publican's licence for the Globe Hotel.

Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the applicant.

The Chairman—The application has been circulated, as well as the police report. In addition to that there has been since received a certificate of character signed by a number of people, who certify that they are well acquainted with Mr. Weingarten and believe him in every way to be a man of good character.

Mr. Harris, in stating the facts of the case, said that Mr. Weingarten came to the Colony some two and a half years ago and joined a man named Meyer in the Colonial Hotel. He paid to Meyer about \$2,500 for half his share in the Colonial Hotel, and remained in that hotel some ten months. In March, 1911, he and the present holder of the licence purchased the Globe Hotel from Mr. Silberman. The consideration to be paid was \$9,000. \$2,000 was paid in cash by the applicant in this case, and \$7,500 was put up by the applicant's wife. A promissory note for \$4,500 was given to the applicant's wife by Mr. Zollmeyer. Mr. Weingarten's partner, and this amount had not yet been repaid to her. Just recently Mr. Zollmeyer served upon the applicant a notice determining the partnership, and Mr. Harris had, on behalf of the parties, prepared a deed determining it. In the circumstances the applicant was bound to carry on the business for the sake of his wife's capital. Therefore he asked the Board to grant him this licence, which had hitherto been in his partner's name. Applicant wished Mr. Harris to point out clearly that it was not through any act of his that these circumstances had arisen; it was due to the notice determining the partnership. Therefore there was no course before Mr. Weingarten except to apply for the licence, run the business and endeavour to regain his wife's capital of \$7,500 and his own \$2,000 which he had put into the business. Mr. Harris had the promissory notes and the partnership agreements if members wished to see them.

The documents were handed in.

Applicant was then questioned by members:

Mr. Hooper—Have you ever applied for a licence before?—Yes, about six years ago.

For what house did you apply for that licence?—The same house.

Do you know why it was refused?—It was suspended for fourteen days for further inquiries; and then I did not proceed with the application.

Were you in Manila at one time?—Yes.

Did you have a licence in Manila?—A business licence.

The Chairman—When did you leave the Philippines?—In January, 1905.

Mr. Craddock—Why did you give up business in Manila?—Business was not good, so I decided to come to China and seek for something better.

Mr. Mackenzie—Was it a liquor business?—No, an outfitting business.

The Chairman—How long have you been in partnership with Mr. Zollmeyer?—Fifteen months.

Mr. Hooper—Are you married?—Yes.

Does your wife attend to the business?—Not since the new regulations came into force.

She does not live on the premises?—Yes, it is a big place, and we keep boarders.

Mr. Mackenzie—Have you any lady relatives living on the premises?—No.

The Board considered the application in camera and then applicant was recalled.

The Chairman—The Board has decided to grant your application. You understand, of course, the new regulations about women serving in the bar? They apply to your licence.

Mr. Hooper—This matter will be reconsidered again in November when you apply for a renewal of the licence. Therefore it depends on how you conduct the hotel in the meantime as to what may take place then.

This concluded the public business.

FIRST JAPANESE TRAMP STEAMER TO EUROPE.

The Japanese steamer "Koku-Maru," 8,060 tons, now in port, is to return to Dairen, where she will ship a cargo of beans and proceed to Europe. This, the *Japan Chronicle* says, is said to be the first Japanese tramp steamer to carry freight to Europe. The *Koku-Maru* was formerly the British steamer *Harford*, which caught fire at Hakodate some time ago and was sold by auction, falling into the hands of Mr. Oka Kichiro, of Wakanaura. She was repaired at the Mitsui Shipyard at Nagasaki, and is commanded by Capt. O. A. Coria, R.N.R., formerly in the service of the N.Y.K. The present trip to Hongkong is the first voyage made by the steamer since the fire.

W. C. Boothby, of the bureau of printing and champion tennis player of the Philippines, died at Manila on June 2nd. Mr. Boothby entered the hospital for the purpose of having a Röntgen ray examination made of his shoulder, strained at tennis. The nurse gave him some milk and brandy and left the room with the empty glass. When she returned she found him lying on the floor, with a severe gash on the head, evidently the result of a heavy fall. He did not regain consciousness.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 16th.

PREPARING FOR THE CORONATION.

If that New Zealander of the prophecy were to come to this little village in the centre of the Empire now and survey the scene he would be puzzled to know what was the matter with the place. For the statues and the churches are hidden under a wealth of timber, encased as heavily as if they were to be transported forthwith as freight to Hongkong. The stands to seat thousands each are going up by hundreds wherever the processions of the coronation are to pass; in the parks, too, preparations are being made for the camp of the thousands of troops that will be taking part in this great pageant of empire, while the letters of rooms for lodgings or viewing the processions are hoisting the prices higher each day. Every hotel is booked full till the end of June, generally at double the ordinary tariff.

The busiest man in London is the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk. Nobody, to look at that quiet little man with the bushy whiskers, would credit that statement, or the fact that he would presently be taking the leading part, after the King and Queen and the members of the Royal Family, in the historic pageant of June. He seems so utterly indifferent to pomp and circumstance, and so he is, but he does his work well and truly for all that. He issues all the invitations to the six thousand people or so who will see the actual ceremony in the Abbey, and all those vexing questions of precedence are in his hands. That is needed there, to escape puncturing the sensitiveness of the self-conscious delegates from abroad, and yet this plain man and duke, who so loves direct speech, shows he can be diplomat on occasion. What he does not attend to—such as the housing of the guests and the invitation for the gala performance at the opera and the theatre—is in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Spencer, another democratic aristocrat, whose famous joke in the House of Commons—where he was the greatest duke among the members—"Mr. Speaker, I am not an agricultural labourer"—is still remembered in the chamber lower than the one he now adorns. Sometimes the combined efforts of the Earl Marshal and the Lord Chamberlain are brought to bear on questions that concern them both. In that case there is no long-winded correspondence, such as passes between one great department of State and another. The one first concerned whether duke or earl, just puts on his hat and runs round to see the other one—and it is all settled in twenty minutes. But it takes longer to settle some queer and unexpected difficulties, such as those surrounding the idiosyncrasies of the visitors. It is recalled in official circles that a West African potentate came over to Queen Victoria's coronation and was located in a palatial suite in one of the West End hotels. They sought to impress him with the Imperial might by taking him to pageants and reviews, but it was soon evident he cared for none of these things. He always got back to his hotel as fast as possible and with difficulty induced to come out in the morning. What was the fascination there? Simply the hotel lift in which the potentate loved to ride up and down, and the sanitary appliances which he worked with awe and wonder.

There was a sensation for a while last week because of the report that somebody in an aeroplane intended to hover over the procession and so obtain a bird's-eye view of the scene. But the Commissioner of Police scotches the idea and says he has no intention of issuing special aviation regulations.

RUSSIA AND THE YELLOW PERIL.

Evidently the Russians are still troubled with the nightmare of the Yellow Peril. Lieutenant P. T. Ebertson, the Indian Army officer who recently travelled across Asia from India to Siberia accompanied only by his orderly, says every Russian officer on the frontier believes in it. He says: "I have talked with many Russians from the Pamirs up to Siberia, and they are all of the same opinion. It will be a thing, they say, not of to-day nor of to-morrow, but they feel assured that the yellow hordes will eventually sweep through Asia into Europe. They have great respect for the potential value of the Chinese as soldiers. Trained and properly led they believe them to be of the same standard as the Japanese." After commenting at length in explanation of the recent dispute between China and Russia and explaining that the Russian belief in the Yellow Peril had nothing to do with her attitude on that frontier matter, Lieut. Ebertson proceeds: "China is desirous of consolidating her power, and since the Russo-Japanese war is awakening to the sense of her responsibilities and the latent strength she possesses. She has realised that to get at the root of the evil she must purify the system of administration, corrupt and rotten to the core. This she is endeavouring to do, though time is needed to cleanse and remodel a system in vogue for centuries. With the formation of the new model troops, the management of the schools on modern lines, and reform of the administration, signs are apparent that China is desirous of developing her illimitable resources. With a view to resisting aggression along the western and north-western frontiers of the Empire, she is showing great energy and determination in reorganising her military forces under foreign supervision, and this, coupled with the scheme to constitute a force of irregular cavalry from amongst the Mongol population, may well give rise to perturbation in Russian circles. The awakening of China is at hand. She will be the predominant Power in the East."

THE OPIUM DEBATE.

The anti-opium people on this side are very satisfied with the new treaty with China, on the whole. Mr. T. O. Taylor, who has been the leading spirit in Parliamentary agitation against the traffic, thinks the extinction of the opium trade within a year is within range of practical possibility. He points out, however, that the mention of seven years as the "unexpired period" is not quite accurate. The original agreement was for terminating the traffic at the end of 1916. As to Article I, the equal rate of diminution in China and India means much more than appears at first sight, since China is already, he alleges, several years ahead of the British. Her production, he contends, has diminished by seventy per cent, while the Indian export has diminished by only forty per cent. Article II, he has also discovered, is better than it sounds. It means that the export would be bound to cease at the moment when production in China ceased—a fact only brought out in Parliament and not quite in the earlier summaries that were available. Taken in conjunction with the permission of the British Government to obtain continuous evidence of the diminution of cultivation in China, and to China to watch sales in India, Mr. Taylor considers this article very encouraging. The one serious flaw he finds in it is the annex regarding stocks on hand. He not only does not like the 21,000 packages in bond at Hongkong and elsewhere, but finds a still worse point in the permission to introduce for two months unrefined Indian opium into China from the date of signing the agreement. He regards this as nothing more than a concession by the Government to opium speculators. For he adds:—"It is true that by a corresponding increase in the annual diminution for the three coming years this extra quantity is to be counterbalanced, but the fact remains that the speculators get the opium through now, and no doubt save themselves from loss they feared from the possibility that all these packages might be stopped. The provisions of Article VI for greatly increased duty (from 110 to 350 taels per package) and corresponding Exchequer might be disturbing as a possible monetary temptation to the Chinese Government if it were not that that Government has shown itself entirely resolute for the suppression of the traffic. There is reason to believe that no monetary considerations would weaken it."

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

In relation to the International Conference that is to meet at The Hague on the opium question, it is reported here that the British delegates will be Sir Ernest Satow and Sir William Collins. Sir Ernest is well known to you. Sir William is a well-known surgeon who sat for a time as member for West St. Pauls and was one of the first chairmen of the London County Council. He is a temperance advocate and a critic of vaccination. There seems some doubt whether the conference will be able to meet on July 1, the date originally suggested, in view of the opposition of Germany and Portugal to the suggestion of Great Britain and the United States that the problem of cocaine and morphine should be included in the scope of the inquiry. At the present time it seems rather likely that opium alone will be considered.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

Sir Hiram Maxin's attack on the missionaries has roused the advocates of the foreign enterprise of the churches to lengthy and vigorous correspondence, but the knight of the guns and aeroplanes is serene in the hubbub. He said, while the missionaries had been attempting to save the souls of the wicked heathen, he had been doing his utmost to save the souls of the wicked missionaries. Perhaps there was no commodity in the world which varied so much in price cost as did that of the converts. The cheapest converts were found in Madagascar, where the trade dollar was cut into 720 pieces and the natives attended three Sunday services for one little cube, which meant about two shillings a year for good sound Christians. Converts were also cheap in China, where the natives would accept their thirty-nine Articles of Faith for two dollars a month. Mohammedans were very, very expensive. It cost £20,300 to save a Mohammedan soul, £40,000 to rescue the Jew from the flames, and according to a recent writer, Japanese converts had cost up to date over £200,000 apiece.

POKE FROM CHINA.

In spite of all the outcry some time ago, there is a steady trade in Chinese pork and eggs. The last arrival at Liverpool from Hankow was the *Broctone*, with 16,000 carcasses and about 72,000 cases of other frozen goods, about a thousand cases of eggs, many boxes of bacon and over ten thousand cases of lard. It will be seen that there is a boom on, for all last year brought in only 24,000 carcasses. But when the goods got into the hands of the retailers they are careful to say nothing about the place of origin, for the prejudice remains. And the other day there was an Irish dealer in difficulties over a consignment of Manchurian refrigerated geese. He sold a lot of them in Cheshire and presently there came to him a message from Accrington that the inhabitants thereof wanted to hold a lynching bee, with himself in a star part. He did not attend, but the buyers got hold of him legally and sued him. He pleaded that he sold the geese in good faith, but could not tell they were bad till they were thawed out. The unsympathetic Court decided against him, and he undertook to confine himself to home-grown produce for the future.

GENERAL BOOTH.

That wonderful old man, General Booth, is still as active as ever and enthusiastic about the first international social congress of the Salvation Army which is now on here. The object

of the congress is educational. Reports are to be presented by delegates from America, China, Moscow, Tokyo, Rhodesia, Argentina, Java and a host of other places as dissimilar in conditions and geographical position on their observation of operations among criminals, lepers, drunkards, idlers, lunatics, and violent and destitute outcasts. The meetings are to go on for three weeks under the presidency of Mr. Bramwell Booth. Major John Clifford of Java has reported on the work done to redeem the social outcasts and lepers of the Dutch East Indies and the measures taken to help the convalescents as they leave the various hospitals in the Salvation Army institutions where they are given work suitable to their condition. He declares the lepers are a cheerful class, doing good work till relieved by death. Colonel Hoggard, who used to be a successful missionary among the hooligans of the London East End, has a wonderful story to tell of the advance of Christianity in Korea, while delegates from New Zealand and Australia are here to describe the working of the inebriate laws there.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin were clearly pleased with the greeting on their arrival in London. Everywhere there is the same note of cordiality that first was noticeable when he rushed over a few years ago to see the last of Queen Victoria, whom he respected so much. And with a brilliant day to accompany the ceremony, the unveiling of the monument in front of the palace was a most impressive function. In the afternoon I had an opportunity of seeing him at close quarters, as I was a guest at the garden party given in his honour at the Regent's Park mansion of the Earl of Londesborough. He was looking pale, but seemed in good spirits, and chatted amiably with all who came in actual contact with him. There are rumours in the air that a very important development may be expected shortly between these two great rivals—England and Germany—and it will be all on the side of peace. Meantime he cannot fail to be interested in a people who are preparing to give each other free medicine all the year round and then to pay for the members who voted for the general book at the rate of Four Hundred Pounds apiece a year. I wonder if he thinks they are worth it, on the average.

LOCAL SPORT.

K.C.C. LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FURTHER RESULTS.

"A" CLASS SINGLES.

1st Round—Zell-Huis (ows 15/3) beat Weaver (ows 3/6) 6/2, 7/5.

1st Round—Brandtman received a walk-over from Le... retou.

"B" CLASS SINGLES.

2nd Round—O. R. Chunyt (ows 30) beat Railton (ows 15/3) 6/3, 6/2.

3rd Round—Kynch (ows 3/6) beat Williams (ows 2/6) 6/4, 6/1.

3rd Round—Brown (ows 15) beat Choe (ows 15/1) 6/0, 6/3.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

2nd Round—Brown and Barlow (scholastic) beat Mead and Gregory (printers) 6/2, 6/3.

POBLES HANDICAP.

1st Round—Green and Choe (ows 30/3) beat Jack and Brown (ows 6/1, 3/6, 5/5).

2nd Round—Abraham and Chanuyt (ows 15/3) beat Capel and Van Delden (ows 15/3) 4/6, 6/2, 6/4.

2nd Round—Brown and Barlow (ows 30) beat Williams and Spurge (ows 6/3, 6/0).

MIXED DOUBLES.

2nd Round—Mrs. Tarrant and Mr. Choe (ows 4/6) beat Miss Brown and Mr. Barlow (ows 2/6) 6/1, 6/2.

3rd Round—Mr. and Mrs. Green (ows 15) beat Miss Leslie and Mr. Mead (ows 0/6, 6/1, 6/2).

LEAGUE TENNIS.

K.C.C. v. WATSONS.

Played at Kowloon on June 5th.

Green and McKenzie beat Humphreys and Clarke 6/3.

Green and McKenzie beat Capel and Miller 7/4.

Green and McKenzie beat Phillips and Rapp 11/1.

Fowler and Ross lost to Humphreys and Clarke 3/8.

Fowler and Ross beat Capel and Miller 6/5.

Abraham and Van Delden lost to Humphreys and Clarke 4/7.

Abraham and Van Delden beat Capel and Miller 9/2.

Abraham and Van Delden beat Phillips and Rapp 6/5.

K.C.C. scored 60 games to Watsons 38.

IMPORTATION OF OPIUM TO CHINA.

Mr. Montagu (Under Secretary for India), replying to Colonel Yate (U. Melton), stated that in connection with the Agreement of 1907 for restricting the export of opium from India, the Chinese Government undertook to reduce progressively the import of Persian and Turkish opium into China and to extinguish it by 1917. The measures taken to that end by the Imperial Maritime Customs were described in Mr. Councillor Leach's "General Report on the Opium Question in China," presented to Parliament in October, 1910. The Secretary of State understood that those measures were still in force.

The *Nevos Vremya* announces from Harbin that owing to the slack supply of Russian labour, and the urgency of military construction works, the General Staff of the Amur district is engaging Chinese labour. According to the calculations of the Committee of Construction over 20,000 workmen will be needed.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The following telegrams relating to the Imperial Conference appear in the Ceylon papers:—

London, May 23rd.

Two thousand guests, the most distinguished in English life, attended Mr. Asquith's Reception of the Dominion Ministers at the Foreign Office last evening. Mrs. Harcourt replaced Mrs. Asquith, who was absent owing to her recent bereavement.

The guests at Mr. Asquith's dinner included most of the Cabinet Ministers, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Aberdeen, Minto, Beauchamp, Kitchener, Milner and Strathearn, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Alfred Lyttelton.

The delegates yesterday agreed upon a uniform policy in regard to accepting or declining social invitations.

The Conference assembled to-day.

Mr. Asquith, in his address, heartily welcomed the delegates and outlined the nature of the discussions which would be held. Mr. Asquith spoke for half an hour. He referred to the death of King Edward and of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and other changes which had taken place since the last Conference. He emphasised that the Premiers held Commissions from the same King and mandates from the same people. They had met for the common good of the Empire, and he hoped that substantial results would accrue. Referring to the proposals for a closer political union by means of an Advisory Council and otherwise, Mr. Asquith observed that they must remember the value of elasticity for all of fully maintaining ministerial responsibility to Parliament. With reference to the separation of the work connected with the Dominions from the rest of the work of the Colonial Office, the Government hoped to submit acceptable and fruitful suggestions. "We shall propose, as in 1910," the Premier added, "that questions of defence be discussed at confidential meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence at which the Dominion Premiers and Ministers concerned with Defence will be present."

The Premiers replied, giving assurances of their loyalty to the new Sovereign.

Mr. Botha especially made a feeling reference to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's death.

He dwelt on the changes in South Africa, and said that no portion of the Empire was more loyal than the Union.

Sir Joseph Ward said that while agreeing with Mr. Asquith's reservations with reference to closer union, he insisted that an important step forward was essential to prevent the disintegration of the Empire.

Sir Joseph Ward then opened the discussion on an Imperial Council of State, and the meeting afterwards adjourned until Thursday.

A BANQUET BY THE PILGRIMS' CLUB.

The Pilgrims' Club gave a banquet to-night in honour of the Colonial Premiers at the Savoy Hotel.

Lord Roberts, who presided, said that he had learned to respect Mr. Botha's statesmanship and patriotism in peace no less than his courage and constancy in war. The younger countries of the Empire were beginning to see the dangers of new developments in world-power. The retention of the exclusive conduct of the foreign policy of the Empire by the people of Britain could not continue. The dependence of continents on South Africa and the building of the Dominion Navies, said Lord Roberts, marked a definite breaking down of a system which had sufficed till the end of last century. The problem before the Dominions was the greatest that statesmanship had ever had to face, and was also urgent.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying for the guests, said he was surprised to learn during the three days in which he had been in England that there were men who lay awake at night from the fear that Canada would be annexed by the United States. It was natural that America should covet Canada, but he had never heard it suggested that Americans contemplated obtaining Canada by war. Perhaps they thought of seducing Canada, but, much as he loved the United States, he, as a French Canadian, loved Great Britain more.

"We trust our American neighbours," Sir Wilfrid concluded, "and they trust us. After the Arbitration Treaty has been accomplished, a day will come when there will be a grand alliance of all English-speaking communities, and the peace of the world will be assured for ever."

REJECTION OF SUGGESTED IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

London, May 25th.

The Imperial Conference resumed the discussion of an Imperial Council.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Harcourt outlined proposed changes in the Colonial Office. He thought it would meet the views of the Conference if these were embodied in a Memorandum for future consideration. He pointed out that the creation of a separate Under Secretary for the Dominions would be attended with difficulty; but if the Premiers really demanded this change the Government were prepared to accede to it. He also suggested the appointment of an Advisory Council consisting of the High Commissioners or other non-party States of the Dominions to confer with the Secretary of State between the Conferences.

All the Premiers spoke regarding the importance of the matter. They decided, however, that they were unable to go as far as Sir Joseph Ward. Consequently the proposal was not carried.

The Conference in the afternoon proceeded with the other items on the New Zealand agenda. The question of defence will be considered to-morrow.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

King George has sent a message to the Imperial Conference, thanking them for their assurances of devoted loyalty. His Majesty expresses particular pleasure at the loyal resolution being the first business of the Conference.

Most papers have leaders and special articles on the Imperial Conference, and consider that defence is the most important question, and hope that the Imperial Secretariat will be developed in the direction of permanence.

At a demonstration in the Albert Hall in favour of Imperial Preference, Mr. Balfour said defence was the first, and preference the second, necessity of the Empire.

GIFT OF £10,000 TO THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

An interesting announcement was made by Sir Albert Spicer last month in presiding at the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society. About a year ago, he had an interview with the late Lord Winterstoke, who had always a tender spot for the London Missionary Society, as a result of which his lordship sent him a cheque for £10,000 towards the deficiency.

This money, however, was not to be used until the society had commenced a real effort to get rid of the whole amount of the deficiency. In the meantime any interest obtained was to go to the annual collection of the church at Highbury in charge of the Rev. Arnold Thomas.

Thus a quarter, at any rate, of the accumulated deficiency was provided for directly the society was prepared to make a real effort to get rid of the whole amount.

The annual report shows that the situation had been lightened by very strenuous effort to restrict expenditure, but a deficiency had accumulated to the extent of £43,671.

INTIMATIONS

HEAD ONE MASS OF RUNNING ECZEMA

Took Every Hair Off. A Pitiful Sight. Kept Someone Night and Day to Prevent His Scratching. After Second Application of Cuticura Ointment, Itching Stopped.

Now Has Lovely Skin and Hair Thanks to Cuticura Remedies.

"I have much pleasure in enclosing a photograph of my head by which you will see that there is no trace of eczema left. When I was three months ago I had a mass of running eczema which took every hair off my head, and my little eyes were almost closed up. It became so painful, and it kept me up all night long, that I tried to scratch myself and make it bleed. The doctor attended me for about three months and gave me ointments and medicines which did him no good. Then we turned to Cuticura. Still no result. We felt daunted until we read of a cure by the Cuticura Remedies. Then we carefully applied Cuticura Ointment. After the second application the itching stopped. He made no further attempts to scratch, and in a week he was on the high road to recovery. We continued with Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and in about five weeks there was no trace of eczema. He has lovely skin and a beautiful head of hair, thanks to Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mr. W. A. Morris, 20, Pell St., London, E.C. 4, Wale March 20, 1910.

Sold throughout the world. Depot: London, 27, Chatterhouse Lane, London, E.C. 4, Wale March 20, 1910.

Tetter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

Gold, Silver, and Watches.

English, Swiss, and Elgin.

Superior Quality Movements.

Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.,

Alexandra Buildings.

[256]

Why go to N. LAZARUS FOR YOUR GLASSES?

You will receive Fair Treatment.

A Careful and Intelligent Examination.

We have a Sound Optical Reason behind every Lens.

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, CORNER OF D'ARQUHAR ST., HONGKONG.

[262]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on Sale daily at the following Stores:—

KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Ferry Wharf.

Messrs. H. RUTTONJEE & SONS, Kowloon Store, No. 36, Haiphong Road.

Messrs. HUNG CHEONG, Haiphong Road.

Mr. AH YAU, Hongkong Stall, Ferry Wharf.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Bindings, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business notices and advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: "Press" Code: A.B.G. 5th St. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSESS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central (Corner of Ice House Street).

The following VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz.—

All those Two pieces of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as parcels of ground No. 264 and 265, together with the messuages thereon known as Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, Praya, Kennedy Town.

Annual Crown rent payable in respect of Marine Lot No. 264—\$182.00; and in respect of Marine Lot No. 265—\$208.00. Area, Marine Lot No. 264—16,351 square feet; Marine Lot No. 265—18,805 square feet or thereabouts.

Each of the above lots are held for the unexpired residue of the term of 999 years commencing on the 24th day of June, 1887.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to MESSESS. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. [800] Hongkong, 8th June, 1911.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board after 1 p.m. of the 9th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriters.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. [795] Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ARCADIA," From LONDON, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, ex. s.s. "Marmora,"

From Australia ex. s.s. "Mooltan,"

From Calcutta ex. s.s. "Somali,"

From Persian Gulf, ex. s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and GODDARD, at 1 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. [1] Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 15th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents. [4] Hongkong, 6th June, 1911.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

AN OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings

Apply—A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [799] Hongkong, 8th June, 1911.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ARCADIA," Capt. S. Barham, will leave for Shanghai TO-DAY, the 8th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. [1] Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOI

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 5 P.M.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 20 Days).

The Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Kobe (Land Sea), returning via Moji, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return Tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip, \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. [795] Hongkong, 8th June, 1911.

OLD WELLINGTONIAN DINNER.

PROPOSED to hold an OLD WELLINGTONIAN DINNER on 18th June.

Will any Old Wellingtonians who wish to be present kindly communicate with the Under-

signed? P. H. M. TAYLOR, Captain, Government House. [786] Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

On and after 15th inst., the following additional Cars will be run—

WEEK DAYS:

7.15 A.M.

3.15 P.M.

8.10 P.M.

10.00 P.M.

10.30 P.M.

11.00 P.M.

11.30 P.M.

SUNDAYS:

9.15 A.M.

8.10 P.M.

10.00 P.M.

10.30 P.M.

11.00 P.M.

11.30 P.M.

The Service between 7.30 A.M. and 8 A.M. on week days will be every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [788] Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911.

ITALIAN MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, FIGURES, HEAD-STONES and CRASSES in Stock at—

BROWN, JONES & Co., 41, Morrison Hill Road. [776] Hongkong, 1st June, 1911.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HERBERT STEPHENS has severed his connection with our Firm and that the Authority to Sign pro. which he has hitherto held has been withdrawn as from this date.

DADY BURJOR & Co. [781] Hongkong, 31st May, 1911.

YOU

Can always get the best quality

LOCAL

BEEF AND MUTTON

and

AUSTRALIAN

FROZEN MUTTON,

LAMB,

RABBITS.

HARES.

From

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

Butcher's Dept.

Price list on application. [36] Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

ILLUMINATION.

FOR SALE

RED JAPANESE LANTERNS

of approved size and

CORONATION CANDLES

of 63" long—burning for 4 to 4½ hours.

Prices without competition.

Please send order early to avoid disappointment.

GRACA & CO.

PRINCE ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building), [609] Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description

in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

[4] Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

PUBLIC COMPANY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1910 of THIRTY CENTS per Share will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, Hongkong, on and after the 2nd June, 1911, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office.

The DIVIDEND will also be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, Shanghai, on and after the same date.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [785] Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911.

WANTED.

WANTED. BY a YOUNG LAD, fresh from School, employment as a Clerk; knows Short-hand and Typewriting. Moderate Salary to start with.

Apply—H. R. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [787] Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911.

WANTED.

AN ENERGETIC AND EXPERIENCED CHINESE BROKER, who thoroughly understands the Sundry Goods Business. A Good Salary to a Capable Man.

Apply in writing to—H. R. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [782] Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Capable CHINESE with a good working knowledge of English desires employment. Satisfactory references as to character, &c.

Apply—A. B. C. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [715] Hongkong, 17th May, 1911.

FOR SALE.

THE Business, Goodwill, Furniture, &c., &c., of "THE BOMBAY HOUSE RESTAURANT," situated in good locality with promising prospect.

Apply to—60, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL. [794] Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

A T Coast Port, as a going concern. Proprietor retiring.

For further Particulars apply to "HOTEL," Care of "Daily Press" Office. [671] Hongkong, 5th May, 1911.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"KENTIS" 76A, PEAK; SEVEN ROOMS; Large Verandahs; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn. 15 minutes' walk from Tram. 7 minutes by "Rickshaw." One of the best situations at the Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. [270] Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911.

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOT 81 and 36, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,500 Sq. Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285.

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—G. FENWICK & Co., LTD., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG. [111-112] Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1910.

Revised by the MEMBERS. PRICE - - - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE. [118] Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co. [608] Hongkong, 26th October, 1906.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS. July to December, 1910. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. [118] Hongkong, 28th March, 1911.

TO LET

TO LET—NEAR CLOCK TOWER.

SEVERAL CONVENIENTLY SITUATED ROOMS, suitable for Offices. Ground and First Floor.

Apply—"REX," Post Office Box 418. [687] Hongkong, 9th May, 1911.

TO LET.

WM. POWELL, LTD., will have To Let, about October next, in their New Premises, Des Vaux Road, near the New Law Courts, a number of Well-appointed Rooms suitable for Offices and Chambers.

Electric Light, Lift, &c. Plan can be seen on application to—Wm. POWELL, LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [619] Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. [116] Hongkong, 1st June, 1911.

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS. Nathan Road. Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rents.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mai, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. [543] Hongkong, 14th February, 1911.

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95 and 96, Praya East.

Apply—CHATER & MODY. [121] Hongkong, 31st March, 1911.

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

19, CONDUIT ROAD. GODOWNS, To Let, at Blue Buildings, 4A, Praya East.

"BREGGAN," 39, THE PRAYA. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING, 4th floor. GODOWNS, 151 to 153, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. [113] Hongkong, 8th June, 1911.

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES on 1st Floor of Hotel

Mansions. Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. [575] Hongkong, 7th April, 1911.

TO BE LET.

NO. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Shop), Opposite the Post Office.

No. 2A, D'AGUIAR STREET (Suitable for Godown, Etc.). All of which are at present occupied by VIENNA CAFE & Co., LTD. For Particulars, Etc.,

Apply to—YEE SANG FAT, Same Address. [362] Hongkong, 24th February, 1911.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. [114] Hongkong, 1st June, 1911.

TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in

Chater Road. Very central position. WOODLANDS VILLA, West, 25, Baymore Road.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop).

The SYRIE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed.

BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911.

No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—LINSFORD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [118] Hongkong, 31st May, 1911.

TO LET.

9, MOUNTAIN VIEW (at present

occupied by E. R. HALLIWAX, Esq.). From 1st May, 1911.

10, MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [491] Hongkong, 4th April, 1911.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road CENTRAL.

FOUR ROOMS on Ground Floor of College Chambers for Offices (2 minutes from Clock Tower). Can be let separately. Rent moderate.

GODOWNS in Masons Lane, good for storage of Wines and other Articles. Rent moderate.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD. [627] Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911.

TO LET.

"WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" by "Sportsman," reproduced in book form.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1910.

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Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 8,250,000

Reserve Fund Yen 2,620,000

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"SQUARE BOTTLE"

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UNVARIED FOR OVER

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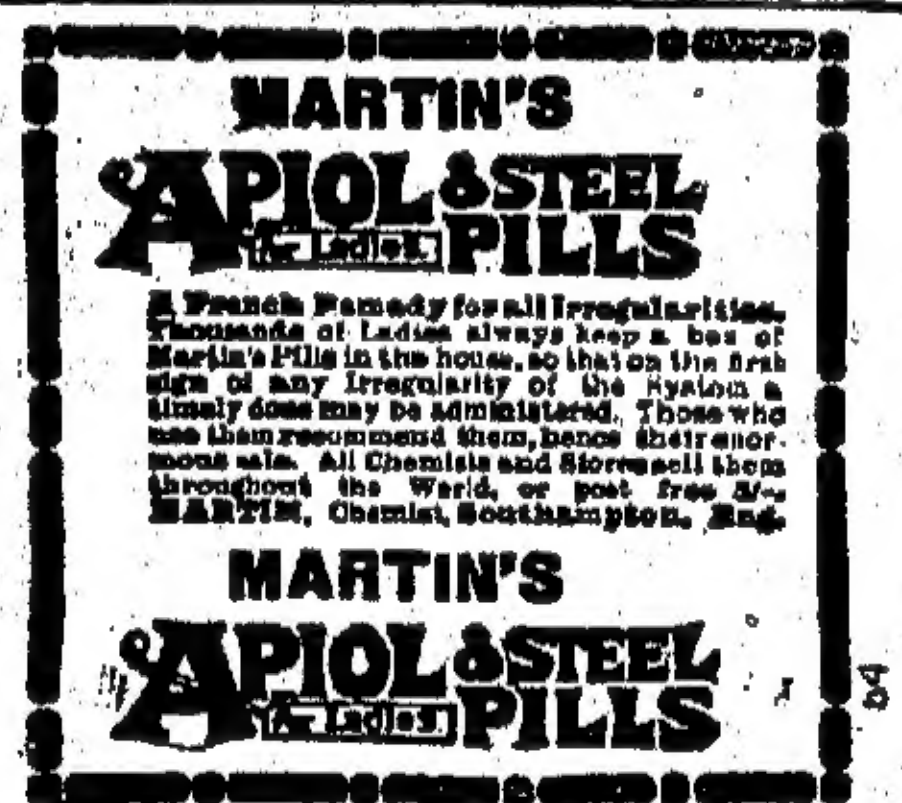
Warm Days

bring with their pleasures some discomforts. Then it is really refreshing to remove every trace of dust and perspiration by using

Calvert's Toilet Soap

and any day it is a good soap to choose for ordinary toilet use. Pure and cleansing, pleasantly perfumed and antiseptic for 10% crystal carbolic is incorporated with it—you will find it not only excellent for the skin and complexion, but also a protection against contagion.

Your local Chemist or Store sells it in three tablet boxes.
F.C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.



Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS
OF APPOINTMENT TO

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

Annual Sale Exceeds

30,000,000 BOTTLES.

礦水汽水富士

THIS WONDERFUL SYPHON

Makes Mineral Water instantly at 50 cents a dozen Syphons. Anyone can do it. Failure is impossible. And you can save 50 per cent. by making your own Mineral Waters at home with the

"PRANA"

SPARKLET SYPHON,

which lasts a lifetime and can be purchased from any Chemist or Store.

PRICE—\$2 Each.

BULBS at 90 cents per box.

WHOLESALE PRICE—

SYPHONS per doz. \$16.00 f.o.b.

BULBS per doz. boxes \$8.00 f.o.b.

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WHOLESALE AGENTS,

246 & 248, Des Voeux Road, Central,

HONGKONG.

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司公限有行生廣港香

INDIA AND THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

EFFECT ON THE NATIVE STATES.

The following letter appears in *The Times* of the 17th inst.—

Sir,—Some months ago you permitted me to answer in your columns some mistaken opinions as to the injury which India was to suffer from the suppression of the opium trade with China. Will you give me the same facility for criticizing your article on the subject in yesterday's issue (May 9) and endeavouring to remove the impression, which Indians will be only too ready to accept, that the interests of their country are being sacrificed by the agreement made with China?

Speaking of the Native States you say that the value of their exports of opium has in the past exceeded £3,000,000 annually. I presume that this figure has been arrived at by assuming a certain estimate—such as perhaps 20,000 chests at £150 per chest—but it is easy to show that this would be erroneous. The average export of Malwa opium from Bombay during the last five years has been about 18,000 chests, and the average price about £1,400, or £25,200,000, producing a total value of £1,674,000, say, one and two-thirds million. The next assumption is that all this money is lost to the producing States; but of the £1,400 per chest, obtained in the Bombay market, £600 per chest is the Government Pass Duty, leaving only £800 per chest as the net receipt to the exporters, or £14,400,000 (say, to be liberal, one million), as the value of the entire crop, instead of your three millions. This sum, which you seem to think will be extinguished, has to be shared between three classes—the traders, the Native States, and the cultivators. The latter class, if they have to abandon growing this crop, will certainly suffer, as I believe it is true in Malwa (though not in Bengal) that no other crop can be raised with equal profit. But is this not the ordinary result when, from a change in the taste of the consumer or from any other cause, the demand for an article hitherto produced ceases? China was India's chief customer for opium. China now declines to buy the drug, and so the attention of the cultivator must be diverted to some other article of production. As to the Chiefs of the Native States, they stand to lose (1) the extra rent they levy from the fields on which opium is grown, and (2) the amount which they raise on duties over and above the British Government duty. There seem no figures which profess to state these amounts with any accuracy, but I think that to set down £100,000 as the produce from duties and double that amount from excess rent would be a fair estimate. What the traders would lose I have never seen calculated, but they, like the cultivators, would have to employ their capital in some other form of trade.

It seems, then, that the loss to the Native States, which you think so serious that it may even reduce some of the smaller territories to bankruptcy, should be brought down to quite small dimensions, and this on your assumption, which I have so far accepted, that the production and the trade will be extinguished. But what is the authority for this supposition? It must not be forgotten that the Indian export of opium is not confined to China. When the agreement of 1907 was framed it was calculated that out of 67,000 chests annually exported, 51,000 went to China, and 16,000 to other countries. While the 51,000 chests were to be brought down gradually by 5,100 chests a year, there was no talk of any reduction of the 16,000 chests, and this export will still go on so long as purchasers outside of China are found. Moreover, about 10,000 chests are taken as "Excise" opium for use in India. These have hitherto been compounded partly of Bengal and partly of Malwa opium, but I know of no reason why the Government of India should not decide that they should be entirely made up with Malwa opium; so that what with the demand for Excise purposes, and what with the export to "other countries," it is not necessary that there should be any decrease at all in the growth of the poppy in Malwa, or any suffering incurred by cultivators or Chiefs or traders.

As to your statement that the result of the agreement will be a serious blow to the Indian Exchequer, and may possibly involve fresh taxation, to replace the income, which your state as at least five millions, but which on the average of the three years before 1907 was about 3½ millions, I would remind you that the Indian Government looked this loss in the face in 1907, and decided that they believed it could be met without fresh taxation by the natural gradual growth of the revenue. The calculations they then made have never been published, but we know that the rise in price, due to restriction of the supply, has resulted in a great windfall. The amount brought in by the export to China during the past three years, dwindling as it was, exceeded by nearly four millions the amount which would have been received at the average rate obtained in the three previous years. Besides, a similar "windfall" of 1½ millions was reaped from the sales of the 16,000 chests to "other countries." The Government of India has therefore nearly six millions in its pocket to meet the future lean years. And will they be so lean? There will still be the income from "other countries," averaging nearly one million at the old pre-1907 rates, and nearly 1½ million at the recent inflated rates. Add to which, if the growth of the poppy under Government supervision in Bengal is stopped, there will be an end of the great part of the expenditure in this Department, which was nearly two millions a year in 1907. It has already fallen to 1½ million in 1910, through the restriction of the poppy cultivation in Bengal, and I take it that when the process is completed there will be a saving of about 1½ million from this source. Add this saving to the receipts from exporting 16,000 chests to "other countries," which will apparently exceed a million, and there is not much left of the loss of 3½ millions for the Indian financier to grapple with.

I must apologise for the length of this communication, but the subject is really one of immense importance. Serious discontent would arise in India if the public were to learn that England has been generous at their expense, and that the Native States are to be mulcted of three millions and increased taxation imposed. It will be hard for these corrections, if you are good enough to publish them, to overtake and soothe the alarm created by your article, and this is the one drop of bitterness in the cup of my rejoicing over the accomplishment of this settlement of the grievance of China, and the removal of the stone which has been so generally and so unjustly used to fling at the head of our Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. A. ELLIOTT.

Fernwood, May 10.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. J. S. Risley to be Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office. The appointment will take effect from the date when Mr. Risley, C.B., Legal Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, takes up the appointment of Solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

THE CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual Budget Statement for the year 1911-12 on the 16th ult. It was of a comparatively simple character; there is to be no additional taxation, but certain alterations in existing duties involving a small loss of revenue are proposed; a sum of £250,000 is provided for payment of members (£400 a year apiece), and £50,000 as the preliminary charge for Insurance before it comes in force on May 1 next year.

ANALYSIS OF THE BUDGET.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	
Tax Revenue—	
Customs	£69,600,000
Excise	25,150,000
Death Duties	9,600,000
Land Tax	2,700,000
House Duty	44,300,000
Property and Income Tax	700,000
Land Value Duties	£152,050,000
Non-Tax Revenue—	
Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone	£25,740,000
Services	500,000
Crown Lands	1,226,000
Suez Canal Shares	2,200,000
Miscellaneous	29,666,000
Total Revenue	£181,716,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.	
Consolidated Fund	£37,036,000
Services	143,948,000
Supply Services	250,000
Payment of Members	50,000
National Insurance	181,284,000
First Estimated Surplus	£432,000
Remissions of Taxation—	
Cocoa	£45,000
Liquor Licence	50,000
Duties	50,000
Stamp	50,000
Short-dated Marketable Securities	95,000
Final Estimated Surplus	£337,000

*No estimate made by the Chancellor as the amount is very small.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget statement in the House of Commons, *The Times* states, was heard by a very large and attentive audience, every seat being occupied. The right hon. gentleman was genial and persuasive, and on the whole the account he gave of the financial position of the country was well received. Much interest was taken in that part of his speech which disclosed the intentions of the Government respecting the payment of members, but the cheering which it elicited was limited in volume.

He began by telling the House how he proposed to deal with the realized surplus of £56,000,000. £1,500,000 would be devoted to the construction of sanatoria for consumptives; £250,000 would be advanced to the Colonial Office for the construction of a light railway between the Thika river and Nairobi and of a deep-water jetty at Kilindini, and for improving the water supply for Mombasa. There was every prospect, he said, that the Uganda Railway would be a great commercial success. He proposed further to take £1,500,000 out of the surplus to meet the statutory liability on the Development capital account. The outstanding liability would then be only £500,000, and this balance would be made good out of the revenue for the current year. The remaining surplus—£2,357,000—he proposed to pay into the old Sinking Fund.

EXPENDITURE IN 1911-12.

He called special attention to increase in the expenditure on the Navy, which he hoped had reached its highest point; to the cost of old-age pensions, which had gone up to £12,411,000; to the increase of £1,401,000 in the expenditure for the Post Office; to the expenditure in connection with the Coronation, amounting to £300,000; to the initial insurance scheme; and, lastly, to the cost of the payment of members. Justifying this last item, he reminded the House that the Prime Minister had given pledges before the General Election and after that he would deal with the question of the payment of members this year. The British Parliament was the only Parliament in the world, Italy excepted, the members of which were not paid, and yet here the public duties of members were increasing. The Government's intention was to follow the precedent set in some of the Colonies and to fix the payment at £400 a year. There would, he added, be no allowances for travelling expenses and no pensions, an announcement that was received with feigned protests. There were 670 members in the House, but 38 of them were in receipt of salaries and would be excluded from the scheme, which would entail an outlay of about £250,000 a year. The estimated total expenditure for the Consolidated Fund services was £37,036,000, and the total for Supply services was £143,948,000. Adding the cost of the payment of members and the initial outlay for the insurance scheme, the total expenditure of the year would be £181,284,000.

He left the fixed debt charge at £24,500,000, and he was making provision for a reduction of our capital liabilities by £12,000,000. He pointed out that during the years it had been in office the Liberal Administration had reduced the nation's capital liabilities to an extent unprecedented in any corresponding period of time. In three years the present Prime Minister reduced the Debt by £24,360,000. With that brilliant achievement he could not hope to compete, yet in the three years during which he had been at the Exchequer he had, in spite of increasing expenditure, either reduced or made provision for reducing the national indebtedness by £26,000,000, besides providing £2,500,000 for the Development Fund. So in six years our capital indebtedness had been reduced by £70,000,000, representing a reduction in the annual interest payable of £2,000,000.

THE REVENUE OF THE YEAR.

The right hon. gentleman proceeded to show that the strain upon our finances was now greater than it had ever been before. While the country had accepted new responsibilities, the new land taxation had not had time to mature. Such alterations as he had to propose could not, therefore, be substantial, but, such as they were, he added amid cheers, they would benefit the taxpayer. He digressed for a moment to expatiate on the expansion of our trade, which had gone up by leaps and bounds; and he informed the House that from the time of the introduction of the 1909 Budget, which was strenuously opposed, unemployment had steadily diminished. That Budget had produced enormous revenue, and had enabled the Government to meet most exceptional demands. He was emphatically of opinion that the prospect of a continuance of good trade was excellent.

The harvests already gathered in were very good; crops, except in Russia, were exceptionally promising. But there was a spirit of enterprise abroad which boded well for industry.

Coming to the items of Customs and Excise, he drew attention, first, to the revenue from spirits, which, he observed with a smile, were volatile in more senses than one. In view of the tendency to drink less in the middle and working classes he made an allowance for a decrease of consumption and estimated that the revenue from this source would be £21,400,000. While there would probably be less wine and spirit consumed there would be under the existing duties an increase of revenue. From beer he estimated to get £12,666,000; from wine, £11,000,000; from tea, £6,300,000; from cocoa, chicory, and coffee, £582,000; from sugar £3,446,000; from fruit, £500,000; from tobacco, £17,350,000; from motor-spirit, £510,000; from liquor licences, £4,200,000; and smaller sums from other articles. The total Customs and Excise Revenue he put at £59,600,000. Turning to the Inland Revenue side of the account, he estimated that the death duties would produce £25,150,000; stamps, £9,600,000; inhabited house duty, £2,700,000; income tax, including arrears and with the super-tax, £44,300,000; increment value duty, £50,000; under-occupied land duty £200,000; reversion duty, £50,000; and the mineral rights duty, £400,000. Passing to non-tax revenue, he said that the Post Office revenue was estimated at £25,740,000; Crown lands would yield £500,000 and the Suez Canal shares £1,226,000, and revenue from miscellaneous items was expected to be £22,000,000. The estimated total non-tax revenue was £29,666,000, and adding this to the tax revenue of £152,050,000 the total estimated revenue for the year was £181,716,000, as against an expenditure of £181,284,000, leaving him with an estimated surplus of £432,000. In the circumstances it would not be necessary to impose new taxation, and at this the House cheered loudly.

PROPOSED ALLEGATION.

The first change he proposed to effect concerned the cocoa duty, in which there was an element, or he might say a flavour, of Protection. This announcement appeared to delight the right hon. gentleman's friends. He desired to put cocoa on precisely the same footing as any other industry, and this involved subjecting chocolate to a duty according to its ingredients and giving the usual drawback on export. The loss of revenue on ailed would be £45,000. Another alteration affected the liquor licence duties. It had been pointed out that charges were made in respect of outtings, a remote stable, for example, which formed no part of the premises in which liquor was sold. This grievance he proposed to meet, and the change would involve a loss to the revenue of £50,000. A third alteration was in regard to stamps. At present on marketable securities passing by delivery the duty was 1 per cent. all round. This was thought in the City to discourage business, and he proposed in consequence of the representations made to him that in future the rate for £100 on short bonds should be 2s. 6d. if the obligation was payable in one year and 5s. if payable in two or more years.

THE FINAL BALANCE-SHEET.

His revised Estimates showed an expenditure of £181,284,000, as against a revenue of £181,621,000, leaving him with a margin of £337,000 to meet contingencies. Having finished with his figures, he proposed the question whether there was any prospect of increased taxation in consequence of the assumption of a gigantic liability under the National Insurance scheme. The answer, he said, depended entirely upon the House itself. At present there was no great a tendency in a debate on a subject involving expenditure to overlook other demands upon the Treasury; too much heed was paid to the case and too little to the cash. He believed that they could finance the insurance scheme without increasing taxation by a penny provided that no additional demands were made upon the Exchequer. Next year he should have to find for his scheme £2,500,000, the year after £4,125,000, and in 1914-15, £4,781,000 and he could do it if members would co-operate. He warned them impressively that any attempt to increase expenditure must entail increased taxation, and he appealed to them earnestly to assist the Government in resisting unscrupulous attempts to augment the heavy burden already borne by the taxpayer. The right hon. gentleman sat down amid loud cheers.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who followed, regarded the statement, which had been unusually interesting, as being in many respects rather unsatisfactory. The announcement as to the cocoa duty he had heard without surprise, but with amusement, for it was plain that the explanation of the proposed change was that the press at duty was extremely inconvenient to the Chancellor's friends, who, when engaged in electioneering, were met with the query, "How about cocoa?" But the change in the small manufacturer and his employees. Commenting on what Mr. Lloyd George had said about the Debt, he suggested, sarcastically, that when dealing with this subject the Government put aside their wonted modesty. They boasted of having paid off so many millions, but forebore to point out that they had not made any sacrifices for this purpose. As to the land taxes, they cost a good deal more to collect than they yielded. He often had the Chancellor subordinated individuals to the interests of the State. With regard to our naval expenditure, he thought it right to say that it was dangerous to hold out hopes of a great reduction in the future, for we did not control the situation. The proposal to pay members would meet from him with determined resistance, for he was strongly opposed to putting that House on a salaried basis. Members of Parliament ought to be the guardians of the people's purse, not the recipients of the people's bounty.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald took a quite different view. He believed that the Chancellor was right in opening wider the door of Parliament. After a discursive debate Mr. Hobhouse replied on many of the points that had been raised, and finally the tea duty resolution was agreed to.

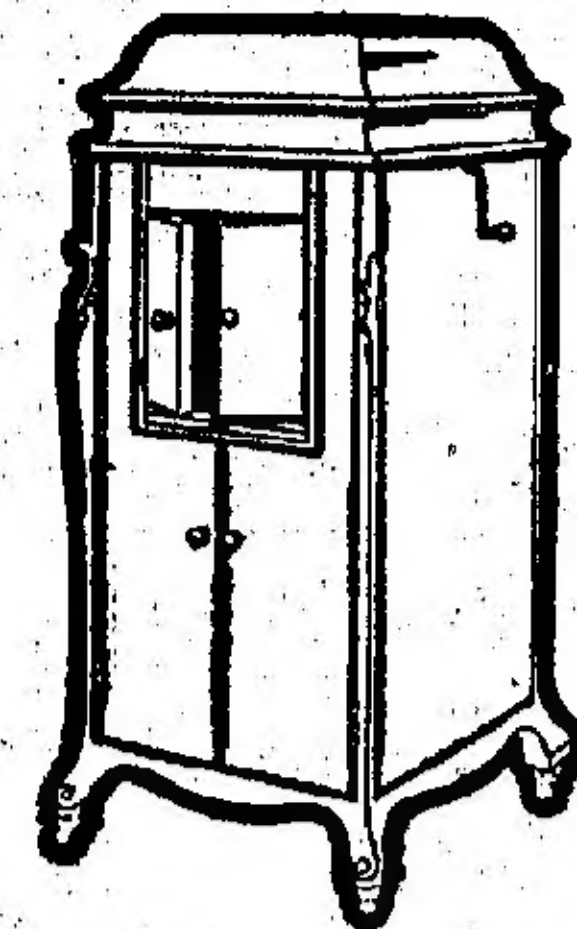
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ANNU, British str., 7th June—Canton.
 ARCADIA, British str., 3,515, S. Barchan, 7th
 June—Bombay 24th May, Mails and
 General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 DAIJIN MARU, Jap. str., 899, Y. Yamamoto,
 7th June—Swatow 6th June, General—
 Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 FRIEDRICH, German str., 1,234, Diederichsen,
 7th June—Shanghai 4th June, General—
 Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
 GUNDENAU, German str., 4,927, B. Obanner,
 7th June—Yokohama 29th May, General—
 Moller & Co.
 HAICHING, British str., 1,267, W. C. Pasmore,
 7th June—Swatow 6th June, General—
 Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
 HOPKINS, British str., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 6th
 June—Bangkok 30th May, Rice—Jardine,
 Matheson & Co.
 JAPAN, British str., 6,013, A. Stewart, 7th
 June—Calcutta 21st May, Timber and
 General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 KEONGHAI, German str., 1,115, F. Nicolaisen,
 6th June—Saigon 2nd June, Rice—Butter-
 field & Swire.
 MAUSANG, British str., 1,644, G. S. Weigall,
 6th June—Sundakan 1st June, Timber and
 General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 NINGPO, British str., 7th June—Canton.
 PONGTONG, British str., 997, W. Diefel, 7th
 June—Bangkok 31st May, Rice and Peak-
 wood—Butterfield & Swire.
 VESTFOLD, British str., 1,112, Peterson, 7th
 June—Bangkok 31st May, Rice—Asgaard,
 Thompson & Co.
 YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., 2,366, J. Sekino,
 7th June—Nagasaki 3rd June, General—
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

7th June.
 Arcadia, British str., for Shanghai.
 Phoenix, British str., for Saigon.
 Suisun, British str., for Saigon.
 Wagon, German str., for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.

7th June.
 ALDENHAM, British str., for Shanghai.
 AMIGO, German str., for Saigon.
 BENARAT, British str., for Singapore.
 BENVOLICH, British str., for Nagasaki.
 CHOSUN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 CHABA JERREN, German str., for Saigon.
 DEWANGONG, German str., for Bangkok.
 GLENGLIE, British str., for Amoy.
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 HIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
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 KUMANO, Chinese str., for Canton.
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The British str. *Harving* reports: Mod. S.E. breeze and clear weather.
 The British str. *Harving* reports: Ex-
 perience light variable winds and smooth sea
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 The British str. *Japan* reports: Moderate
 winds and fine weather to Singapore; from
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PASSENGERS.

Per *Harving*, for Hongkong, from Amoy,
 Mr. Allen, from Swatow, Miss Will.
 Per *Japan*, from Calcutta, Mr. and Mrs.
 Harvey, Mrs. Ezra, Mrs. B. D. Ezra and child.
 Per *Arcadia*, for Hongkong, from London,
 Mr. A. C. Holbourn, from Marseilles, Mr. A.
 Hentley, from Brindisi, Mr. W. D. Barnes,
 from Bombay, Capt. M. R. Carr, Messrs H. F.
 Hickman, J. E. McDougall and B. S. Bingham,
 from Penang, Mr. A. Lewis and Mr.
 Wingham, from Singapore, Mr. J. H. George,
 Dr. Michael, Mr. P. Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs.
 Bannan, Mr. Muller, Mr. F. H. Barlow and Mr.
 V. Perron, for Shanghai, from London, Mr. J.
 R. Mirless and Miss E. McLeod, from Mar-
 seilles, Rev. B. Faust and Rev. M. Francis,
 from Penang, Mr. Horne, Mr. W. G. W. Mooi
 and servant, from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Bell
 and 2 children, and Mr. Naffaly, for Yokohama,
 from London, Mr. G. H. Evans, from Marseilles,
 Mr. A. S. Gilling, for Manila, from London,
 Mr. R. Warner.

DEPARTED.

Per *Miyazaki Maru*, for Japan, Mr. Yasui,
 Miss Yasui, Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge, Mr. Hasaka,
 Mrs. Suwa, Mr. S. Uchida, and Mrs. King
 and infant, Mr. E. Uyeda, Mrs. A. Hudson,
 Mrs. Dickson, 2 children and governess, Miss Yasui,
 Miss Fukashima, Messrs S. Suga, S. Sato
 and K. Yoshida.
 Per *Nikko Maru*, for Japan, Mr. and Mrs. F.
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 Miss M. Collier, Mr. Friend, Mrs. Ramsey,
 Mr. F. O. Tolly, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bowdley,
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 Mr. and Mrs. Saito, Master Sato, Capt. Nomura,
 Mr. Tada, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Ellison, Mr. A.
 Crane, Mrs. S. Teugano, Mrs. Tokugawa, Mrs.
 Wihari, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Inabuku
 and Mrs. Kitahara.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS
 ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中十年十五
 FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER
 1918, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE
 76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE
 76TH CYCLE.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

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 OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the
 Far East.
 The Book will be sent by Registered Post
 (free) to any part of the World unrepresented
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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NILE	Brit. str.	—	E. F. Dady, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kolte	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Mass	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 9th July.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	FRIEDRICH	Ger. str.	k. w.	Diederichsen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPERZA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Fane	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 6th Aug.
MANCHESTER, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Petersen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATSUBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at D'light
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Knaisel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamawaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th July, at D'light
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	DACRE CASTLE	Am. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 21st inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPERESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Davison	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 10th inst. at 6 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 28th inst. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, &c.	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, &c.	SEATTLE MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 13th inst. at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, &c.	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Tompkins	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Noda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th July, at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE & PORTLAND, &c.	LUCHERIE	Brit. str.	—	J. M. Mathie	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 30th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI & JAPAN	SIBERIA	Am. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	To-morrow, at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	W. W. Greene	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 16th inst. at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHIVO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Christen Smith	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at 1 p.m.
PORTLAND VIA JAPAN	HENRIK IBERN	Nor. str.	1 m.	J. Nagao	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst. at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. Klugkist	MELCHERS & CO	On 17th inst. at D'light
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	COBLENZ	Ger. str.	—	M. Yogi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th July, at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Murai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day at 11 a.m.
ROBE & YOKOHAMA	MIYASAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. Iscke	MELCHERS & CO.	About 27th inst.
ROBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	M. Winokler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th July, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KEMASO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Hinozuma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at 1 p.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HONGKONG MARU	Jap. str.	—	Rooy	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	Quick despatch
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOYOTA MARU	Dut. str.	—	Hood	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 13th inst. at 4 p.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. R. Harris	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ANNU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst. at M'night
SHANGHAI	NINGPO	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Stewart	DAVID SASSON & Co., LTD.	On 10th inst. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	J. Randermann	MELCHERS & CO.	About 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKO	Ger. str.	—	C. C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LINAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	O. D. Goldsmith, E.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
SHANGHAI	SIMLA	Brit. str.	—	—	OLDF WAT & Co., LTD.	About 15th inst.
SHANGHAI	NIPPON	Swed. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst. at M'night
SHANGHAI	CHINHAU	Swed. str.	1 m.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI	SEATTLE	Ger. str.	k. w.	Porzelle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	HELLAS	Ger. str.	k. w.	Sach	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. J. G. Parsons	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	PALENG	Dut. str.	—	J. B. Fergusson	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch
SHANGHAI	TUTAREM	Dut. str.	—	Y. Zwart	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst. at Noon
TAMSU VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DALIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 13th inst. at Noon
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	B. B. Beach	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 16th inst. at 11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	F. Jamieson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst. at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	SENGAN	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 2 p.m.
MANILA	YUNGBANG	Am. str.	—	M. C. Smith	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 10th inst. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Teak	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 17th inst. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Am. str.	—	S. Crosby	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 20th inst. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	RUBI	Am. str.	—	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst. at Noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KAFONG	Brit. str.	—	Wiegand	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 14th inst. at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	MAVSANG	Ger. str.	—	Semill	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	End of June
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BOENEO	Ger. str.	—	H. Nomm	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, & COLOMBO	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Belatio	OSAKOWITZ & Co.	On 13th inst. at Noon
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, & COLOMBO	ISCHIA	Ital. str.	—	G. F. Hudson	DAVID SASSON & Co., LTD.	On 10th inst. at 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ABRAXTON APCAR	Brit. str.	—	J. M. Hay	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 10th inst. at Noon
SINGAPORE	HONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 26th inst. at 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOSANG	Dut. str.	—	J. P. Scholte	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TUJMAHI	Dut. str.	—	—	—	—

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	Noon, 8th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 10th June	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NILE	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	SIMLA	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALMER and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, U.N.R.	About 22nd June	Freight only.

For Further Particulars apply to
H. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 8th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, via HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA	"NINGPO"	On 10th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, via HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA	"HUICHOW"	On 13th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, via HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA	"SINGAN"	On 13th June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, via HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA	"TEAN"	On 13th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, via HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA	"TAIYUAN"	On 14th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, via HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA	"LINAN"	On 15th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, via HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA	"CHINHUA"	On 17th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, via HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA	"KAIFONG"	On 20th June, 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING".
Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—EAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passengers must embark before mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, 345 SINGLE and 360 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 7th June, 1911.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Friday, 9th June, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 9th June, 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE	"HOPSANG"	Saturday, 10th June, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 14th June, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 17th June, 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALAUTTA, POONANG	"POONANG"	Monday, 26th June, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KURANG", "NAMSANG" and "POONGSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Hainan & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kulsat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Two Urakan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 8th June, 1911.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

OUTWARD.	HOMeward.
FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI and YOKOHAMA:	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG:
S.S. SILVIA ... 19th June.	S.S. FREIBURG ... 8th June.
S.S. HELLAS ... 20th June.	FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG:
S.S. SPEZIA ... 1st July.	S.S. SCANDIA ... 23rd June.
S.S. SILVIA ... 12th July.	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and ANTWERP:
S.S. AMBRIA ... 23rd July.	S.S. SITHONIA ... 26th June.
S.S. ALESIA ... 9th Aug.	FOR HAVRE and HAMBURG:
S.S. SPENGLANDIA ... 25th Aug.	S.S. SILVIA ... 8th July.
S.S. SUBVIA ... 6th Sept.	FOR ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG:
	S.S. BRASILIA ... 9th July.
	FOR HAVRE and HAMBURG:
	S.S. SPEZIA ... 6th Aug.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW	"HAICHING"	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 11 a.m.
	"HAIMUN"	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 a.m.
	"HAIKIAN"	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 11 a.m.

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Foochow. Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS, LARBAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 p.m.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, 1 p.m.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 28th, 1 p.m.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Aug. 18th, 1 p.m.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 30th June, at 1 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 p.m.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 p.m.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 p.m.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 p.m.

FOR	FARES FROM HONGKONG.
TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
TO NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
TO LONDON	£ 71-10-0, "
"	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
"	£ 125-0-0, " 24 "
"	Yen. 420-00, Single
"	Yen. 570-00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense—
TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.
TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.
TO ALL PORTS:—Missionaries and their families.
(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)
These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.
"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.
Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.
For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to
K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 a.m.
	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 14th July, at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"MEXICO MARU"	6,061	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 a.m.
	"CANADA MARU"	6,063	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 a.m.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given to service and connection.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"DALIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th June, at Noon.
ANPING VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 14th June at 10 a.m.

During the two months of July and August, Return Tickets to Foochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates of:—
1st CLASS \$45.50 2nd CLASS \$29.90.
For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"DALIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th June, at Noon.
ANPING VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 14th June at 10 a.m.

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S. HIROI, MANAGER

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

O. B.
BEER.

"Just Try It"

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	"KAWACHI MARU"	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th June, at 4 p.m.
	"ATSUTA MARU"	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Daylight
	"HITACHI MARU"	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	"SADO MARU"	7,000	SATURDAY, 17th June, from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"INABA MARU"	7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	"TAMBA MARU"	7,000	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 p.m.
	"YAWATA MARU"	5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU"	6,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	"MIYASAKI MARU"	9,000	THURSDAY, 28th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and K OBE	"HAKATA MARU"	7,000	TUESDAY, 13th June, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BINGO MARU"	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Noon
	"KUMANO MARU"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at Noon

† Calling at Djibouti.
§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.
SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

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U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
"SIBERIA"	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 p.m.
"MANCHURIA"	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 p.m.
"MONGOLIA"	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 p.m.
"SIBERIA"	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 p.m.
"MANCHURIA"	27,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 p.m.
"MONGOLIA"	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 p.m.
"SIBERIA"	18,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 p.m.

* Twin Screws.
All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 p.m.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.
To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points, Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consular Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA	10,200 Tons	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 p.m.
		FRIDAY, 7th July, at 1 p.m.
PERSIA	9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at 1 p.m.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 p.m.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports, £41, via New York " " £25.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO " " £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

ON SALE.	ON SALE.
MAIL TABLES FOR 1911.	A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG
Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival as well as their destinations, as the dates of return Mails.	For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 35 years FROM 1874 to 1909.
Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents On Paper ... 20 "	Price \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.	

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EHRICH & GRAETZ,

LAMPS

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Saving in current 70%

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HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.**BERLIN-GUBENER****HUTFABRIK ACT.-GES.****VORM. A. COHN GUBEN III.**

(GERMANY).

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DAILY PRODUCTION 26,000 HATS BY 3,500 WORKMEN.

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COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 7th.

ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	194
Bank Bills, on demand	194
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	194
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	194
Credit, at 4 months' sight	194
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight/100 ..	194
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	229
Credit, at 4 months' sight	233
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	185
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44
Credit, at 60 days' sight	45
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	136
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	136
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	75
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	84
ON MANILA—	
On demand	89
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	77
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	108
ON HAIPHONG—	
On demand	14
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	34
ON BANGKOK—	
Bank's Buying	\$10.95
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$57.20
BAR SILVER, per oz.	\$24.2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents pieces,	\$7.22 discount
Chinese	10 "	\$7.58
Hongkong	20 "	\$7.07
Hongkong	10 "	\$7.21

THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

Bouton Rouge
and **Felucca**A LUXURY TO
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OF TASTE

IN 50's & 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80

PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

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goût américainSole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
Route to EUROPE.

The Delhi, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

FOR	DATE
Bangkok	Thursday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Thursday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	
Macao	Thursday, 8th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Thursday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Thursday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Friday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Friday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO	Siberia
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Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Yokohama
Nagasaki	Sui Tai
Batavia, Cheribon, Semarang and Sourabaya	Typhoon
Singapore	Hopson

ESSEX, & CO., INDIA VIA TATTOONIN. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel mail will be closed to-morrow at 5 p.m.	Delhi
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Macao	Sui Tai
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Zafiro
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Aratoun Apoor
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Japan

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.) SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Empress of China
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Shanghai	Nanyo
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Daijin Maru
Tientsin	Huichow
Haiphong	Singap
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiman
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Huichow
Waikiki, Tringtau and Tientsin	Huichow
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean
Sandakan	Mausang

ESSEX, & CO., INDIA VIA TATTOONIN. (Late Letters 4.00 P.M. to 4.30 Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Yorok
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Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Taiyuan
Moji, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Manila and Guaymas (Mexico)	Largo Law
Shanghai	Linan
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 7th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$125, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$2, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$1.15, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$6, buyers
COTTON MILLS—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 53.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$4, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 47.
Loon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57.
Soy Use Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 20.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74	\$6	\$20, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$47, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$54, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	all	\$73, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 62.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 37.
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	all	\$5, sellers
Greenland Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$3.15, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$19.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$15, buyers
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	8,000	Ps. 10	all	\$11, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	15,000	\$25	all	\$135.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$17, buyers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$73, buyers
INSURANCE—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$176.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$119, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$105.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$22, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$156, sales
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$815, sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$195, buyers
LAKE AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$93.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	180,000	\$10	all	\$6, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$25, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 94.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47.
MINE—				
Societe Francaise des Charbons du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$70.
Bank Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$1, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
REFINERIES—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$83, sellers
Lezon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$19.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10, buyers
Longhai Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$50, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$66, b. 1/400.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$90.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	160,000 def.	\$1	all	\$154.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,500,000	\$10	\$5	\$25.
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$64, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$25.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$9, buyers
Watkins, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3, buyers
A. B. Watson & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$5, ex div. buy.
Weismann, Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$10.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fiders	\$10	all	\$300.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$61.

Para Rubber in London	Amount	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
London				
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	1/2 p. annum	Par.
				VERNON & SMITH, Share-Brokers.

"OSRAMS"! "OSRAMS"! "OSRAMS"!

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- 1st **PAYING** its own cost in 150 hours' burning by the reduction in Electric Light bills.
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- 3rd **LOW CONSUMPTION**, the average being 1 Watt per Candle-power as against 4 Watts for the Ordinary Carbon Lamp.

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CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.**Milkmaid**
BRAND
Milk
STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK.A trial of which will satisfy you of its
EXCELLENCE.Price:
20 Cents Per Tin.
\$2.30 Per Doz. Tins.
\$9.00 Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.ON SALE AT—
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Kwan Yee, Queen's Road Central.
CHONG YEE, Queen's Road Central.
MAY YUEN, Queen's Road Central.
NAN HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.
MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.
11, Cause Road.

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THE
CONNOISSEUR'S
BRAND.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
HONGKONG.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 12th June—Auction of Crown Land at Kennedy Road, by Public Works Dept. 3 P.M.

Monday, 19th June—Auction of Very Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 3 P.M.

Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 P.M.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF
ABSORBING INTEREST,
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE
(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.)

THE VOLUME which consists of 146 Pages, and includes a Sketch Map of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwanlin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. HENRI.

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